

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy and cooler;
moderate variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 49.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was
best of The Sun intertwined with it, and
the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better
and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 232—DAILY.

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POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS
THREE CENTS
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FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

POWERS BAR GERMANY FROM DISCUSSION OF RUSSIAN TERMS; FRANCE WANTS TREATY WITH SOVIET VOIDED, BUT WON'T QUIT; CONFERENCE TO GO ON, EVEN IF GERMANY AND RUSSIA LEAVE

CITIES QUARANTINED IN FEAR OF PLAGUE OF NEW YORK CRIME

Cordon Thrown Around
Radius of 250 Miles to
Catch Fugitives.

ALL TERMINALS WATCHED

Manhattan Criminals Among
1,000 Seized in Roundup
at Philadelphia.

Fearing infection from the crime
plague now afflicting New York city,
communities for miles around are
quarantining against possible infection.
Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City,
Bridgeport, Stamford, New Haven,
Hartford and even Providence and
Boston have put up the bars around
New York crooks that may or may not
have been driven out of town by the
roundup ordered by Commissioner En-
right.

The parallel between protection from
violently contagious or infectious
plague and between interposing ob-
stacles to the invasion of fleeing New
York gunmen, holdup men and bur-
glars is extremely close and was re-
ferred to yesterday by various police
authorities that have ordered the bars
up against New York's criminal ex-
port. Nobody can even guess how
many criminals have been driven from
this city by the wolf drives of the last
three nights. Relatively few—possibly
forty—have been arrested as a direct
result of these drives. It is assumed
at Headquarters that large numbers
of exiles have been skipped, but there
are no figures offered.

Newark Fears Infection.

Cities and towns lying north, south
and west within a radius of 250 miles
assume that the outbreak has been
lance and police orders put into execution
in these communities in the past forty-
eight hours indicate considerable ap-
prehension. Here is the situation. In
Newark, with a population of 200,000
or so, Police Chief Michael T. Long called
a meeting of his finest captains yester-
day and ordered them to have their
plainclothes men on the lookout night
and day for the expected invasion of
New York had men. Newark detectives
yesterday to the number of 120, watched
trains and trolley cars and made a num-
ber of arrests of suspicious strangers.
"We are too close and peaceable here
to take a chance of being infected by
the New York crime plague," said Police
Chief Long to the New York Herald.
"With 1,000 men in our
force here we maintain protection to
life and property and hold violent crime
at a distance. We will not let Newark
become a refuge for criminals driven
out of New York."

In Jersey City the Commissioner of
Public Safety, John Bentley, said he
ordered his plainclothes men to be on
the lookout to arrest or turn back New
York crooks. The police were instructed
to watch all trains and boats and arrest
on suspicion. Eighty plainclothes men
were putting up the bars as far as Jer-
sey City was concerned.

Roundup in Philadelphia.

One of the biggest roundups of crooks
that Philadelphia has known for many
years took place over the last week-end
and wound up yesterday with more than
1,000 arrests. This wholesale combing
of the highways and byways of Penn's
woods was the outcome of the order
issued by Enright here and the conse-
quent assumption that the New York
crooks, according to tradition, would
make for Philadelphia as a haven of
refuge. In Philadelphia the police au-
thorities were made to arrest any persons
regarded as "suspicious" whether a
charge was pending or not, and these
orders were carried out to the letter.
Many arrests were made in and around
the Broad and Market streets railroad
stations, and unquestionably a number
of the persons netted were fugitive New
Yorkers. More than 400 plain clothes
men were assigned to the clean up job
in Philadelphia, and among their cap-
tures were bandits with a New York
police record.

Persons boarding or leaving trains in
Connecticut notice nowadays that the
police are extremely watchful in the
railroad stations. Stamford and Bridge-
port policemen meet every train, espe-
cially the New York trains, and scruti-
nize ever; stranger that descends.
Strict orders have been issued to keep
out New York crooks. At Hartford, Gro-
ver A. Whalen, who is permitted to purchase
the cars without calling for bids. No
special revenue bonds are needed as the
Board of Estimate transferred \$20,000

ENRIGHT'S SIX MOTORS VOTED BY ALDERMEN

Grant Made Amid 'Ha-Ha's'
at Crime Wave Defense.

Continued on Page Three.

BONUS SENATORS FAIL TO SIDETRACK TARIFF FOR RAID ON TREASURY

Republican Caucus Votes 17 to 16 Against Jamming
Bill Through—Committee to Report Measure Within
Reasonable Time—Confusion Exists, With
Harding Deciding Factor.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., April 18.

An effort to railroad the bonus raid through the Senate in accordance
with the standards dictated by the recent political panic in the House of
Representatives was beaten this afternoon.

The move to set aside the tariff bill was made by Senators favoring
the bonus raid at a conference of Republican Senators called to map out
a tariff program. A report that the Democratic minority would try to
"steal a march" on their Republican colleagues by moving to discharge
the Finance Committee from further consideration of the bonus bill
prompted the Republican Senators favoring the scheme to call it up in
a party conference.

Only thirty-five of the sixty Republican Senators attended the confer-
ence. The first test came on a proposal made by Senator Lenroot (Wis.)
to instruct the Finance Committee to report the bonus bill within three
weeks. Senator Fernald (Me.) offered
an amendment requesting the Finance
Committee to report "a bonus bill
within a reasonable length of time."

Text of the Resolution.
On the showdown the vote was 17
to 16 in favor of Senator Fernald's
amendment to the resolution, which
took the following form:

It is the sense of this conference
the Senate should at this session
pass a soldiers' bonus bill and that
the Republican members of the
Finance Committee be requested to
report such a bill within a reason-
able time.

The resolution was adopted by a
vote of 26 to 9. The nine Senators
who voted against the more zealous
Republican Senators who declared
themselves opposed to the bonus were
absent. Senator D. P. of Delaware,
who also is opposed to the bonus,
voted for the resolution on the ground
that the Senate should dispose of it as
soon as possible.

The opposition to the \$500,000,000
bonus raid developed during the dis-
cussion of the matter surprised those
Senators who are eager to win the
political support of the American Le-
gion members and other ex-service
men who are clamoring for money
gratuities in payment for their polit-
ical favor.

Most Impressive Feature.
The most impressive feature of the
conference was the complete con-
fession of the Senate regarding the
bonus. The Senate, it was learned,
feared the House's plan regarding
feasible plans for financing it. The
question was frequently asked during
the discussion as to the position of
President Harding.

Senators who usually reflect the
opinions of the White House called
the attention of the Senate to the
bonus. The President's position
in his letter to Representative
Fordney, chairman of the House
Ways and Means Committee, that the
only suggestion he could make to
finance the bonus was the sales tax.

Several Senators opposed to the
bonus questioned Senators Watson
and Curtis, members of the Finance
Committee, regarding the scope of the
bonus bill which the committee would
probably report. The two Senators
declined to express any opinion, but
it is understood they clearly indicated
the belief that the Republican major-
ity in the Senate should regard the
views of the President "as an integral
part of any bill to be passed by the
Senate."

For the first time since the bonus
bill reached the Senate a line on the
reasoning of the members of that body
regarding it was obtainable. Prima-
rily the fact was plain that the cer-
tificate loan bill passed by the House
is not regarded with favor by even the
most ardent advocates of the bonus.

Complete Lack of Harmony.
It was further revealed that there
is a complete lack of harmony in the
views of Senators favoring the bonus
regarding the method that should be
employed to provide the money to
pay the stupendous debt which it is
proposed to unload on the already
overtaxed Government and people.

Various projects for providing the
money to pay the bill had a few sup-
porters. Perhaps the largest number
of Senators were without conviction
as to the best revenue method to be
employed. This is the group which
favors the passage of the bonus bill
for reasons that are assumed to be
solely political and who respond to
the influences of bonus propaganda
and threats of political reprisals.

The Senators in this group have
clearly indicated their purpose to vote
for any sort of measure regardless of
its actual value to ex-service men or
the consequences to the Government
and the country. While most aggres-
sive, this group is by no means suf-
ficiently strong as to numbers to put
through a bonus bill.

The impression brought from the

Continued on Page Five.

Continued on Page Five.

SPEED LAW PASSED, FIXING VARIED RATES WITH 25 MILE LIMIT

Fifteen Miles Considered
Proof in Itself of
Recklessness.

CORNER TURNS EASED

Police Commissioner May Es-
tablish Eight Mile Con-
trol by Signs.

In answer to a demand for a speed
ordinance to curb reckless driving
effectively, the Board of Aldermen
passed an ordinance yesterday. After
considerable discussion the measure
went through by a vote of 60 to 4. It
provides:

That no persons shall drive or cause
to be driven in a reckless manner in
any part of the city a vehicle of any
description:

That for motor trucks and delivery
wagons of all kinds twelve miles an
hour shall be considered prima facie
evidence of reckless driving, and that
eighteen miles in built up sections and
twenty-two miles in sparsely settled
sections shall be prohibited.

That for all other vehicles the rates
for prima facie evidence shall be fif-
teen and the prohibitions twenty and
twenty-five miles an hour, respectively.
That twenty miles or more an hour
shall be prohibited over bridges, in
parks and parkways.

That in approaching or crossing an
intersecting street in which there are
car tracks the speed shall not exceed
eight miles.

That a sidewalk shall not be crossed
from a lot, alley or building at a speed
of more than four miles an hour.

That no corner shall be turned faster
than eight miles an hour.
The latter is a lowering of the speed
limit from ten to eight miles an hour.
The Police Commissioner is empow-
ered to put up signs limiting the speed
to eight miles an hour at any hour of
the day or night where there may be
congestion.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS KILL BOYS OF 2 AND 4

One Driver, Fearing Lynch-
ing, Flees From Crowd.

Melvin Franklin, aged 4, of 1651
Seventy-eighth street, Brooklyn, was
killed when a truck of 816 First avenue
ran over him near his home. The boy
stepped from behind an automobile into
the path of the truck and in trying to
steer around him, William Mohr, of 1080
Second avenue, Manhattan, the driver,
ran the machine into another truck
owned by the Henry Henes Coal Com-
pany of Bay Ninth street and
Crosby avenue, Brooklyn.

Both trucks were damaged, but Ed-
ward Powell of West Sixteenth street
and Coney Island Creek, Brooklyn, the
driver of the coal truck, was not injured.
The driver of the Mohr truck, who was
driving at a speed of about 15 miles
an hour, was not arrested.

An automobile truck loaded with ba-
nanas ran over and killed Vincent Favio,
2 years old, of 161 Christie street, early
in the evening. James Boule, the chauff-
eur of 18 Coenties Slip, fearing a crowd
would attack him, drove half a block
further and told Patrolman Thomas
O'Connor, who arrested Boule.

PORTUGAL'S AIRMEN AT ST. PAUL'S ROCK

Complete Third Leg of Flight
to Brazil.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, April 18 (Asso-
ciated Press).—Capt. Coutinho and
Sacadura in their flight from the Cape
Verde Islands for Brazil, arrived at the
cliffs of the St. Paul's Rock, just above
the equator northwest of the island of
Fernando Noronha, at 5 o'clock this
evening, Brazilian time.

The distance covered is about 900
miles.
PORTO PRATA, Cape Verde Islands,
April 18. (Associated Press).—Capt.
Coutinho and Sacadura hopped off at
5:30 o'clock this morning on the third
and probably most dangerous leg of their
flight from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro.

The aviators flew their plane here
from St. Vincent yesterday in spring
for today's start, conditions here
being more favorable for a successful
 getaway.

The landing at St. Paul's Rock is dif-
ficult, as there is only a small bay or
opening between the two islets on the
northeast side. This bay or cove is only
fifty-six yards across at the entrance
and 100 yards long and presents some
difficulties even to vessels except in the
most moderate weather.

The seaplane is awaited at the Rocks
by the Portuguese cruiser Republica,
which is carrying a supply of gasoline
and oil and which will broadcast by
radio the news of the aviators' arrival.

HARVARD 'CUTUPS' SUBSIDE.
CAMBRIDGE, April 18.—The "cutup"
spirit fest is subsiding at Harvard Uni-
versity, according to a statement made
last night by its president, Dr. A. Law-
rence Lowell, at the annual dinner of
the Harvard Club here. Playing of
pranks during class sessions is in dis-
favor, he said, because university stu-
dents are imbued with a community
spirit under the regimes of student
councils.

Continued on Page Two.

ALLIES UNITEDLY BLAME GERMANS FOR SOVIET PACT

Determined to Keep Genoa
Parley Together, as Break
Would Be Serious.

RUSSIANS ASTONISHED

Rakovsky Puzzled at Excite-
ment; Not Political, As-
serts Litvinoff.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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GENOA, April 18.—The situation
created in the Genoa conference by
the Russo-German treaty is a diffi-
cult one, and the Germans are blamed
by both the Allies and the neutrals,
who expected much from the confer-
ence. But the Allies are determined
to remain united and to keep the con-
ference going, hoping that the Ger-
mans will feel the necessity of coun-
terbalancing the adverse effect of
their treaty with the Russians by their
conduct in the future, for the
failure of the conference now would
be serious for Europe in general.

Meanwhile, the reunion of subcom-
missions convoked for to-day has
been countermanded and there is in-
tense suspense. The secrecy with
which the Russo-German pact was
concluded is evident by the fact that
the German correspondents were ig-
norant of it. The Russians have made
it public, jubilantly distributing thou-
sands of copies of it.

Christian Rakovsky, President of
the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, was
"reserved and grave when seen to-day
at Bolshevik headquarters. Asked to
give an estimate of the value of Ger-
man property nationalized in Russia,
M. Rakovsky said: "We must draw
a veil over what is past. That is
what the treaty amounts to."

First to Trust Russia.

M. Rakovsky said the greatest fac-
tor in the treaty was that Germany
was the first big Power to show her
belief in the good faith of the Bole-
sheviki. While the other Powers were
sitting up nightly, he said, devising
new guarantees to protect their citizens
from the dishonest Bolsheviks, whom
they suspect of having cards up their
sleeves, bombs in their pockets and
daggers in their belts, and apparently
would be worrying about such imagi-
nary perils for the next two years, the
Germans were no fools. They had
more enterprise in and did a greater
trade with Russia than any one else
and were the world's keenest business
men, he explained.

Hence it was most important that
the Germans make a business agree-
ment with the Bolsheviks. It was as-
tounding to M. Rakovsky that that
agreement should have caused all the
excitement it did. "Why," he ex-
claimed, "we have concluded half a
dozen agreements with the Baltic
States, Poland and Scandinavia, all of
them now smoothly in operation."

As a matter of fact, relations be-
tween Russia and Germany had not
been broken off since the Brest-
Litovsk treaty, although diplomatic
relations had been interrupted, hence
it was hard for M. Rakovsky to un-
derstand the uproar at Genoa about
the latest treaty.

The Russians are highly amused
over the confusion for which they
have been partly responsible, for no-
body is blaming them, reserving all
condemnation for the Germans.
Georgievitch Tchitcherine, the Soviet
Foreign Minister, visited Dr. Walter
Rathenau, the German Foreign Min-
ister, this morning. One of the Rus-
sian delegates upon being asked the
reason for the visit, laughingly re-
marked that probably M. Tchitcherine
was "putting a compress on Dr.
Rathenau's head."

How Treaty Was Arranged.

Maxim Litvinoff, chief of Soviet le-
gations, said that Russia's relations
with Germany were different from those
with other countries. The Brest-
Litovsk treaty was signed in 1918, but
Germany broke off diplomatic rela-
tions after the murder of Count von
Mirbach, German Ambassador, in
Moscow later in that year. Still Ger-
many recognized Russia de facto, and
negotiations had been going on since
then for the restoration of diplomatic
relations, said M. Litvinoff. Some of
Germany's demands were inadmis-
sible, he said. Hence the delay, as
otherwise the treaty would have been
signed long ago. But Russia did not

Continued on Page Two.

'PLEDGES OF LOYALTY' VIOLATED BY GERMANS'

Allies Express Astonishment at Secret Treaty With
Soviet and Intimate That Germany Will Be Excluded
From Their Discussion of Terms for Russia.

GENOA, April 18 (Associated Press).—Following is the text of the allied
note to the German delegation:

"The undersigned Powers learned with astonishment that in the
first stage of the Genoa conference Germany, without reference to the
other Powers assembled, has secretly concluded a treaty with the Soviet
Government.

"The questions covered by the treaty are the subject of negotiations
between the representatives of Russia and those of all the other Powers
invited to the conference, including Germany, and the German Chan-
cellor himself declared at the opening session that the German dele-
gation would cooperate with the other Powers for a solution of these
questions in a spirit of genuine loyalty and fellowship.

"The undersigned Powers therefore express to the German dele-
gation in the frankest terms their opinion that the conclusion of such an
agreement while the conference was in session is a violation of the
conditions to which Germany pledged itself on entering the conference.
"By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on
every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting Powers
proved their readiness to waive memories of the war, and granted Ger-
many an opportunity for honest cooperation with former enemies in
the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of good will and
fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of
mutual confidence indispensable to international cooperation, the estab-
lishment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

"At all conferences unofficial conversations between parties are per-
missible, often desirable. They are helpful so long as they are designed
to facilitate the common task and so long as the results are brought to
the conference table for common discussion and decision. But that is
not what the German delegates have done."

[Apparently part of text is missing here.]

"This treaty is not subject to any examination or sanction by the
conference. We understand that it is final and that it is not proposed
to be submitted to the judgment of the conference. It is, in fact, a
violation of some of the principles on which the conference is based.

"In these circumstances the undersigned do not consider it fair
or equitable that Germany, having effected her own arrangement with
Russia, should enter into a discussion of the conditions of an arrange-
ment between their countries and Russia. They therefore assume that
the German delegates have by their action renounced further participa-
tion in the discussion of the conditions of agreement between Russia
and the various countries represented at the conference.

[Signed]
"LLOYD GEORGE (England).
"BARTHOU (France).
"FACTA (Italy).
"ISHII (Japan).
"THUNY (Belgium).
"BENES (Czechoslovakia).
"SKIMUCH (Poland).
"NINCHICH (Yugo-Slavia).
"DIAMANDY (Rumania).

Germany Insists All Powers Must Act on Exclusion; Neutrals Agree

GENOA, April 18 (Associated Press).—The German delegates were
engaged to-night in drafting a reply to the note of the Allies and Little
Entente, denying the Germans' right to participate in the commissions
dealing with Russian affairs. The note will state that the Allies began
secret negotiations with the Russians before the Germans did, and, fur-
thermore, that the full conference of thirty-two Powers, and not eleven
Powers, alone has the right to exclude the Germans.

The neutral countries, headed by Denmark, which are not pleased be-
cause the small Powers have been almost eliminated from the conference
by reason of the private sittings of the Entente Powers, have protested
against Germany's exclusion from conferences regarding Russian affairs
without a full vote of the conference.

FRANCE IS NOT DISPOSED TO BREAK FROM GENOA PARLEY

No Rupture Likely Despite Menace to Her Safety, but
She Wants Soviet Pact Voided as Contrary to
Cannes Agreement and Versailles Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, April 18.

France, as the pivotal factor at
Genoa in the crisis arising over the
Russo-German treaty, showed to-day
that she is disposed toward a moderate
policy and inclined to act in concert
with the other Allies in meeting this
new issue. The instructions sent to
Genoa to-day by the French Govern-
ment, disappointing as they may have
been to the hothouse here, will not
bring about any rupture in the Genoa
conference on the part of France, nor
any movement of the French army to
counteract what is considered in many
circles as a new menace to France's
safety and treaty rights.

The official instructions were simply
to urge the other nations represented
at Genoa to stand together in demand-
ing the annulment of the treaty as
being contrary to Article 3 of the
Cannes stipulations, which deals with
the recognition of obligations, and
Article 266 of the Versailles treaty,
which defines the control of German
extraterritorial rights by the repa-
rations commission.

Until this is accomplished the Allies
will not meet the Germans or the
Russians in the political committee.
No threat of independent action it is
understood accompanied these instruc-
tions. In fact, it was pointed out by
a high authority to-day that France,
finding the other nations in accord
with her, was prepared to continue in
the Genoa conference as it applies
merely to central Europe, should the
Germans and the Russians refuse to

annul the treaty and thereby remove
themselves from the conference.
The belief is strong in governmental
circles to-night, based upon advices
from Genoa to-day, that the Germans
will recede, if not the Russians, there-
by killing the treaty in letter but not
in spirit. What the Germans are
likely to claim is that they have gone
on record for a principle which other
nations might well adopt. The idea is
prevalent here that such is the main
purpose behind the treaty, which at
least the Germans must have known
would not be accepted, even by Prime
Minister Lloyd George. France's pre-
sident policy of moderation was dictated
by the clear advantage the French
Government felt it had gained through
the Russo-German move in consol-
idating the Allies at Genoa and remov-
ing the peril of isolation.

The alacrity with which an accord
was reached on the note sent to the
Germans and the Russians to-day is
looked upon as a great gain for France
in these maneuvers, where she might
have lost had the French Government
shown a disposition to bring to an end
the conference, in which Premier Ray-
mond Poincare and his associates had
placed little hope—even less to-day
than ever. Consequently M. Poincare
is determined to avoid if possible the
onus of breaking it up.

As evidencing the moderate policy
determined upon, French officials to-
day refused to characterize this note
as an ultimatum, but termed it rather
an injunction to Germany and Russia
to annul their treaty.

The French position, which appears
to be that of other nations at Genoa,
seems to be based not alone upon the
wording of Article 266 but also upon
the fact that in correspondence a year
ago with the Reparations Commission

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—Glorious now
for rest and sport. Golf, tennis, horseback,
yachting. Overlook from N. Y.—Adv.

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANS REBUKED

Will Have No Voice in
Negotiations of Allies
and Neutrals With
Russia.

LLOYD GEORGE'S STAND

Protest Approved by British
at His Initiative, Then
by Allies.

GERMANS DENY TRICKS

Say They Kept British In-
formed and Were Protect-
ing Themselves.

By RAYMOND GRAM SWING.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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GENOA, April 18.—An imposing re-
proof was read to Germany by the
Allies and friendly neutral Powers to-
day for her "disloyalty" in conclud-
ing a treaty with Russia, and Ger-
many will have no voice in negoti-
ations between the allied and neu-
tral Governments and Russia as her
penalty for having shared in the se-
cret agreement which was signed at
Rapallo. There was considerable
speculation at German headquarters
this evening on the possibility that
such action might lead to Germany's
withdrawal from the conference, to-
gether with Russia, and so wreck it.
But the shrewd way in which the Al-
lies' reproof was worded makes hot
headed tactics exceedingly illogical
and difficult. To-night it is certain
the conference will continue and Ger-
many is not regarded as likely to bolt.

The Allies have not read Germany
out of the membership of the main
commission's subcommittee, which
deals with the Russian problem.
They merely "assume" that the Ger-
man delegation have by their action
renounced further participation.
The resolution adopted by the Al-
lies and friendly neutrals charges
the Germans with disloyalty, with
violating the spirit of the conference
and with acting behind the backs of
the other delegations. Manifestly it
was inspired by Mr. Lloyd George.
He took the initiative this morning
by calling a meeting of the British
delegation, where the protest was
approved, and then convoked a meet-
ing of the Allies.

Italy raised a question whether
the language of the resolution was
not too immoderate, but withdrew it
under pressure. Mr. Lloyd George
told the Allies that the grievance was
against Germany, not against Rus-
sia, as Germany was a recognized
Power. Russia, he said, was not rec-
ognized, and almost an enemy, of
whom one might expect such tactics.

Allied and German Cases.
The allied case against Germany
rests upon the argument that while
the Allies were holding private dis-
cussions with the Russians their de-
cisions had to go before the confer-
ence to be voted upon, whereas the
Russo-German treaty was a finished
action and not subject to further re-
view.

The Germans, however, put up a
vigorous defense. They deny, in the
first place, that they acted secretly,
and they affirm that they kept the
British fully informed of their nego-
tiations with the Russians. It was
only the failure of a British delegate
to receive a telephone message, they
say, which kept him from learning
that the Germans were to sign the
treaty. They plead that they acted
in self-defense upon receiving the
semi-official information that the
Allies were making headway with
the Russians in private.

"I was told that signing the treaty
with Russia was a big surprise," de-
clared Dr. Rathenau this evening.
"That may be, but the facts were not
new," he added. "The primary ques-
tions were defined between us and
Russia as long as two months ago
and we might have signed the treaty
weeks before. The treaty is not
criticized for its contents, but we are
criticized for our procedure. But ex-
amine the contents for a moment and
you will see that we have given up
nothing belonging to the Allies, and
what we have done is not to the
prejudice of any one else.

Rathenau Draws Parallel.

"As to our procedure," the Foreign
Minister continued, "it was not we
who were first to leave the confer-
ence table. When others did so we
did not complain. Yet the content
of the allied experts' report attacked
our rights. It contains articles we
never could have signed, and instead

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